

喜马拉雅灰包菇——相传是“喜马拉雅雪人” 的一种食物*

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摘要 喜马拉雅灰包菇 *Secotium himalaicum* Zang et Doi, 由 Dr. Teizo Ogawa 采于尼泊尔境内的喜马拉雅山带, 据当地居民云: 该菌为喜马拉雅雪人的一种食物。所谓雪人可能是高山雪线一带的动物。本文对该菌的分类特征和雪人的有关讨论作了介绍。原模式存日本国立科学博物馆。

关键词 喜马拉雅灰包菇, 喜马拉雅雪人

SECOTIUM HIMALAICUM SP. NOV. FROM NEPAL—A FOLKLORE CONCERNING THE FOOD OF ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN

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Abstract While examining herbarium material kept in the Mycological Herbarium, National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan (TNS) and recent field collection. One new taxon *Secotium himalaicum* Zang et Doi was collected from elliptical, subfusiform, thick-walled, hyaline basidiospores ($14.3\text{--}19.5 \times 6\text{--}7.5\ \mu\text{m}$) and lamellar gleba, the gleba is cellular, but as maturity is approached the elongate cavities and assumes the gill appearance. It is close to *Secotium agaricoides*. (Czerniaiev) Hollos, but differs in the much larger size of the basidiospores, the latter about the size of spores is smaller, only $5\text{--}9\ \mu\text{m}$ diameter.

The new taxon, on such dry specimens is a kind of food of Abominable snowman that has strengthened been credulity by the legends current among the Tibetan people and the Sherpa natives. Abominable snowman (Mi-te of Chinese Tibetan; Yeti of Sherpa natives, Nepal) is a mythical monster supposed to inhabit the Himalayas at about the high level of the snowline.

Several specimens of hair alleged to have come from Abominable snowman have proved on scientific examination to be hairs of bears, antelopes, yaks or other well-known animals. However, the story of local bogymen is usually take delight in talking about this mythical monster in Himalayan mountain areas by people. Although no one has ever seen an Abominable snowman, yet the fungus it may be is an edible one.

Key words *Secotium himalaicum*, Abominable snowman

灰菇包属 *Secotium* Kunze, 从 1840 年建立以来, 由于其兼有地下菌和地上菌的特征^[1], 又兼具腹菌目和伞菌目的某些特征^[2], 且全球不同地域和地带均不断有发现和增补^[3, 4], 中国和日本也均有记录^[5, 6]; 但在喜马拉雅高山带所产的该种, 相传为喜马拉雅雪人所食的菌类, 所谓喜马拉雅雪人, 传说是生活在喜马拉雅山雪线一带的怪物, 传说纷纭, 但迄今并无有目睹者的报告, 人们把雪中某些巧合的痕迹神秘化, 人云亦云。中国藏族人民称雪人为“迷特”(Mi-te), 夏尔巴族人称“爷蹄”(Yeti), 具说某体形半人半猿, 其留下的脚印, 往往使人津津乐道, 当地人崇其为令人生畏的保护神。所谓的雪人毛发很可能是熊, 牦牛, 羚羊或其他动物的毛发^[7], 在尼泊尔境内所采的该菌, 其体形, 孢子的大型(14.3—19.5×6—7.5μm)和生于高海拔, 均与其他种所不同, 故立为新种。

喜马拉雅灰包菇 新种 图 1: 1—4

Secotium himalaicum Zang et Doi, sp. nov. (fig. 1: 1—4)

Fructificationes stipitatae; pileo circa 2.5—3 cm alto, 2—2.5 cm crasso, subglobose, inferne a stipite inseparabili; superficie laevi, glabra, viscida, alba, fulvo—alba vel eburnea, siccitate obscuriore. Stipite 1—1.5 cm longo, 0.5—0.8 mm crasso, sursum crasso inferne tenuicri, solido vel farcto, superficie siccitate alba, fulvo—alba, interne obscuriore. Sursum in columellam tenuem percurrentem truncate. Peridio circa 650—700 μm crasso, 500—650 μm longo, strato hyalino prosenchymatico gelatinoso composito. Gleba alba dein sordida. Locellis grandis, plenumque e columella radiantibus. Tramae irregulariter laminares divergenes. Basidia clavata, 20—28×9—10.5 μm, 2—4 sporigera. Basidiosporae 14.3—19.5×6—7.5 μm, ellipsoideae vel subfusoidae, leves, flavescohyalinae.

Habitat: In montibus altis Nepalia, praesertim prope rivulos "Dhudukhosi" 5 II. 1960. Coll. Teizo Ogawa 1. Typus in TNS).

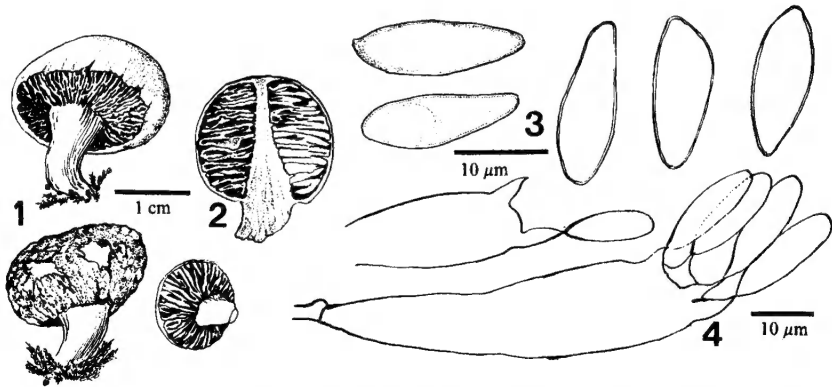


图 1 喜马拉雅灰包菇 1. 担子果; 2. 担子果纵切面; 3. 担孢子; 4. 担子和担孢子。

Fig. 1. *Secotium himalaicum* Zang et Doi, sp. nov.

1. Basidiocarps; 2. Longitudinal section of basidiocarp; 3. Basidiospores; 4. Basidia and basidiospores.

子实体具中生的柄。菌盖高 2.5—3 cm, 阔 2—2.5 cm。近圆形, 其下部近柄处相分离, 盖表平滑, 无毛, 新鲜时微黏, 白色, 黄褐乳白色, 象牙白色。干时色泽益暗。柄高 1—1.5 cm, 粗 0.5—0.8 cm, 上粗而下细, 实心, 内部全为柔软组织所充满, 表面干时呈白色, 黄褐乳白色, 内部色泽较深。囊轴从上向下渐细, 顶端平截。包被高 500—650 μm, 阔 560—700 μm。包被层透明, 由胶质疏松组织成。产

孢组织初呈白色，老后呈污黑色，孢腔大，密集，延囊轴向周围呈放射状散出。菌髓呈不规则褶片状，不同方向叉分。担子基棒状， $20-28 \times 9-10.5 \mu\text{m}$ ，具 2—4 孢子。担孢子 $14.3-19.5 \times 6-7.5 \mu\text{m}$ ，椭圆形或近纺锤形，光滑，淡黄，透明。

生态：尼泊尔：喜马拉雅高山带，近 Dhudukhosi 河，5.II.1960. Teizo Ogawa l. (模式，INS)。

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